

PRICE TWO PENCE.



THE
STRANGERS'

GUIDE TO LONDON

AND ITS ENVIRONS,

For 1851;

BEING THE YEAR OF THE

GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE

WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS:

CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF ALL THE

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PARKS, PALACES, GARDENS,
GOVERNMENT OFFICES,**

Churches, Chapels, Meeting-Houses, Hospitals,

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS,

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,
(Open Gratuitously);

THEATRES, CONCERT and ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

*Bull Rooms, Exhibitions, Panoramas, Dioramas, Cycloramas,
Cosmoramas, Picture Galleries,*

Bazaars, Arcades, Museums, Promenades,

*Streets, Bridges, Markets, Fairs, Monuments, Barracks, Baths
and Wash-houses, Hotels, Taverns, Coffee Houses,*

**STEAM BOATS, PIERS, HACKNEY COACH AND CAB FARES,
RAILWAY STATIONS, &c.:**

ALSO, IMPORTANT FACTS RELATING TO

The Great Fire of London, in 1666:

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, ERECTED FOR

THE WORLD'S FAIR;

AND EVERY THING INTERESTING, OR WORTH SEEING IN

THIS MODERN BABYLON;

&c., &c.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES,

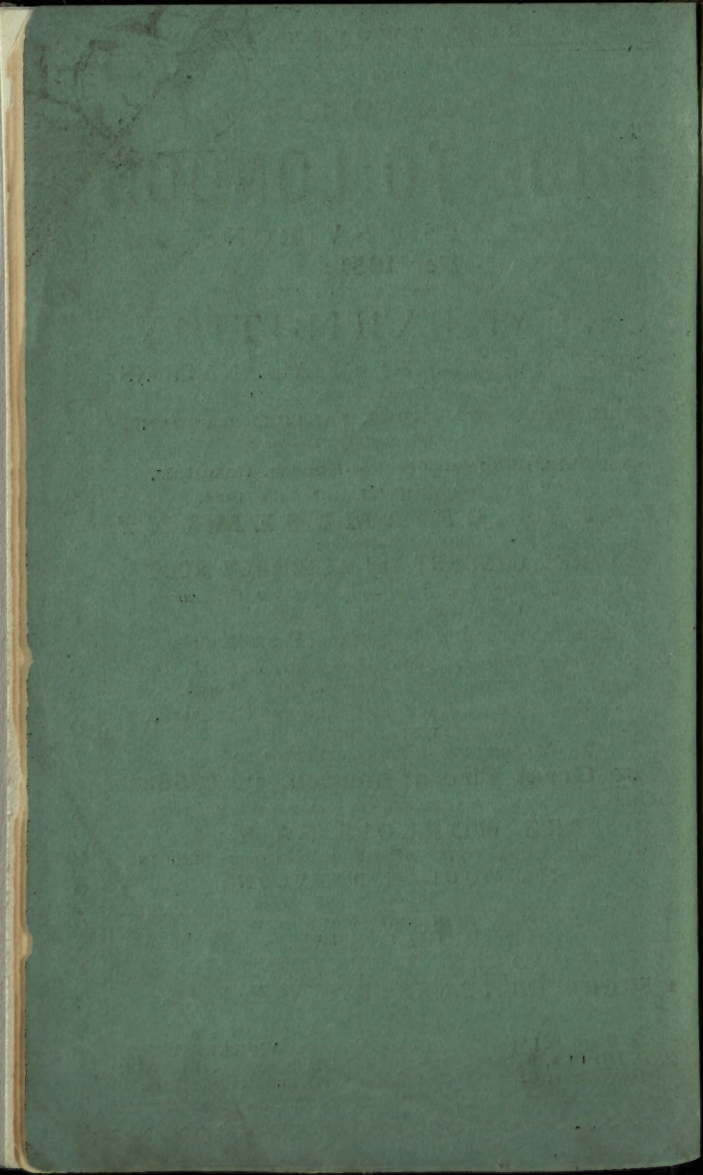
By **HUGH C. GRAY.**

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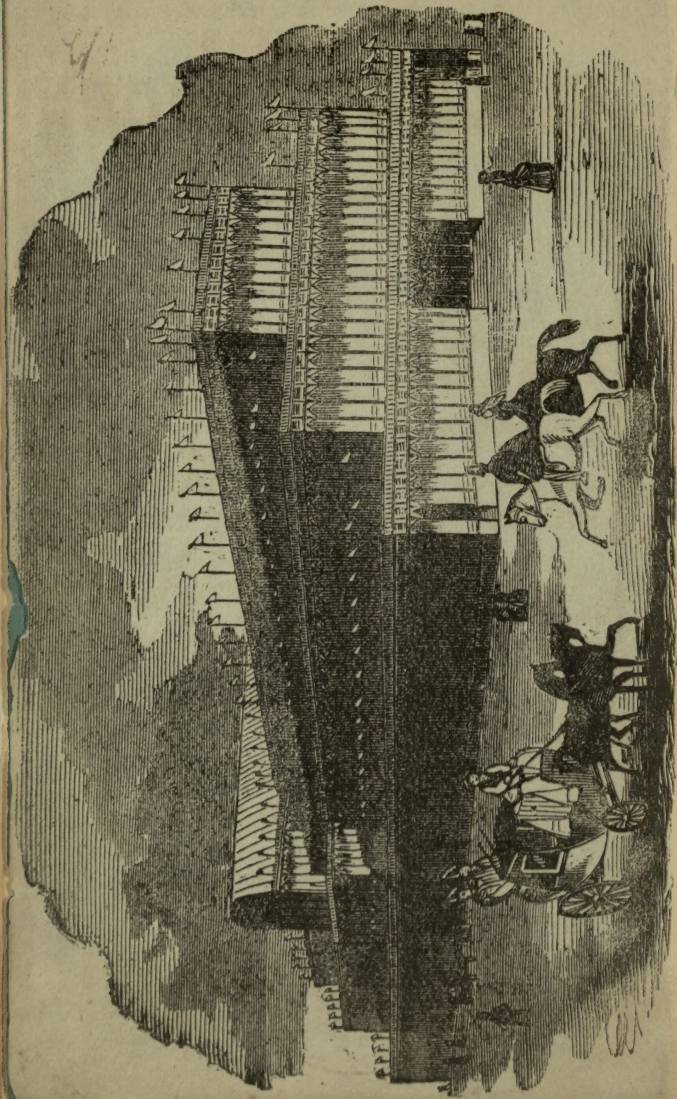
ENGRAVING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

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FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

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THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE dimensions of this stupendous structure, (which is to be opened on the 1st of May, 1851) are as follows:—

It is 1848 feet long, by 456 feet wide in the broadest part, exclusive of the machinery room on the north side, which is 936 feet long, and 48 feet wide; height of centre roof 66 feet; the adjacent side portions 44 feet; and outer sides 24 feet; the height of the transept roof is 108 feet, and its width 72 feet. The ground floor comprises 752,832 superficial feet, and the space provided in galleries 102,528 feet. The cubical contents of the building is 33,000,000 feet. The quantity of glass used is about 900,000 superficial feet, weighing upwards of 400 tons. There are 3300 cast iron columns, varying in length from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 feet; 2224 cast iron girders; and 1128 intermediate bearers for supporting the floors of the galleries; 34 miles of gutters; and 205 miles of sash bars. The length of tables for exhibiting is eight miles, including the galleries.

The contract amount for use, waste, and maintenance is £79,800, or little more than 9-16ths of a penny per foot cube. The total value if permanently retained is £150,000, or rather less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per cube foot.

The building presents the appearance of a vast and imposing structure, covering upwards of twenty acres.

The central entrance is immediately opposite the Prince of Wales's Gate, in the Kensington Road. At each end of the building is a large portico, or entrance verandah, and there are other smaller doors for ingress and egress at the ends and sides.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—On the first day of Exhibition, the admission will be by Season Tickets only, which are charged, for a Gentleman £3 3s., for a Lady £2 2s.; they entitle to admission on all occasions on which the Exhibition is open to the public, but are not transferable. On the second and third days, the price of admission will be One Pound each day. From the fourth to the 23rd day, Five Shillings; and afterwards it will be open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at One Shilling—on Friday, half-a-crown, and on Saturday, Five Shillings. No change will be given at the doors.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

This cathedral, from its vast dimensions, great height, and commanding position, on an eminence north of the Thames, may be regarded as the most conspicuous edifice in this metropolis while its architectural merits render it one of the most magnificent. The ancient Gothic cathedral, which originally stood on the same spot was destroyed in the great fire of London, A.D. 1666; and the erection of the present building was intrusted to Sir Christopher Wren, under whose direction the first stone was laid in 1675. The highest or last stone on the top of the lantern was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, the son of the great architect, in the year 1710; and thus was this noble fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor to the west, begun and completed in the space of 35 years by one architect, the great Sir Christopher Wren—one principal mason, Mr. Strong, and under one Bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton—whereas St. Peter's, at Rome, the only structure that can come in competition with it, continued 155 years in building, under twelve successive architects, assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see.

The marble statue in front of the portico, and facing

Ludgate Hill, represents Queen Anne in her robes of state, holding in her hands the emblems of royalty.

This cathedral is open for divine service three times every day in the year, the hours varying with the seasons. At all other hours, when the building is closed, strangers may gain admittance by knocking at the doors of the northern portico, and on paying the stated fees, they are at liberty to view any or all the objects of curiosity which the place contains. From 12 to 1 is a very favorable time for visiting this building, for not only is the light stronger, and the atmosphere less chilly and damp, but at that time a person attends daily to wind up the clock, who can afford some curious explanations.

This cathedral is open daily, from 10 till dusk. Vergers are in attendance, and the following are the prices of admission:—

To the Monuments to England's Heroes 2d.—Galleries 6d.—Vaults 1s.—Libraries, Models, &c. 1s.—Clock 2d.—To the Ball at the Dome 1s. 6d.—Total 4s. 4d.!

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Westminster Abbey was built on the site of another by Edward the Confessor, by Henry III. and Edward I., enlarged by the abbots of subsequent reigns, and completed by Sir Christopher Wren. It is built in the most splendid style of Gothic architecture, and was for ages the manseum of the sovereigns of England, and of the most illustrious men of our country.

Henry IV. was seized with his last illness while paying his devotions at St. Edward's shrine. He was taken from the chapel to one of the abbot's chambers, called Jerusalem.

King Henry—Doth any name particular belong
Unto the lodging where I first did swoom?

Warwick—"Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord!

King Henry—Laud be to God! even there my life must end.

It hath been prophesied to me many years

I should not die but in Jerusalem,

Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land,

But bear me to that chamber, there I'll lie,

In that Jerusalem shall Henry die.

SHAKSPERE

Prayers are read here every day at a quarter before eleven, and at three in the afternoon, during which time the choir of the abbey may be visited free of all expense ; at other times, sixpence is the amount of fees for viewing all the departments of the abbey.

TOWER OF LONDON.

The Tower of London, which forms one of the principal sights in the metropolis, is a cluster of houses, towers and prison-like edifices, situated in a low and obscure locality, on the north bank of the Thames, and separated from the crowded narrow streets of the city by an open space of ground called Tower Hill.

The Tower was founded by William the Conqueror, to secure his authority over the inhabitants of London ; but the original fort, which he established on the spot, was greatly extended by subsequent monarchs ; and in the twelfth century it was surrounded by a wet ditch, which was greatly improved during the reign of Charles II. Within the outer wall the ground measures upwards of twelve acres.

The Waterloo Barracks have been recently erected on the site of the great store-house, which was destroyed by fire on the 30th of October, 1841.

Strangers, on applying at an office at the entrance from Tower Hill, are conducted through the public establishments.

THE MONUMENT.

The Monument is a stone column, situated on a small space of ground adjoining the extremity of King William Street, on the descent to Lower Thames Street. It was erected, in 1677, in commemoration of the great fire of London, which began at distance of 202 feet eastward from the spot ;* and its height has on that account been

* This dreadful conflagration took place on Sunday, September 2, 1666, at the house of a Mr Faryner, a baker, in Pudding Lane.

made 202 feet. It is a handsome fluted column, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, with a gilt spicular ball on the summit. Admission 6d.

POST OFFICE.

This is one of the grandest public buildings in London not reckoning those of an ecclesiastical order. In comparison with its lofty central portico, all other columnar structures of the metropolis seem insignificant. The whole edifice is of stone, and measures 389 feet in length.

His house being built of wood, pitched on the outside, and the whole lane being wooden buildings, almost meeting each other at the top across the lane, the fire soon got ahead, and furiously seized on the neighbouring houses on both sides, dividing its flames four different ways, and setting Fish Street all in a flame, extended to Thames Street, at that time, a repository for hemp, tar, flax, oil, rosin, pitch, brandy and coals. The flames ran eastward and westward, consuming all before it, and at length extending to London Bridge, it destroyed its water engines, insomuch as to deprive the city of water to extinguish the flames. It was proposed to pull down the houses at some distance all round those on fire, but this being opposed, during the delay the flames spread still farther.

On the west, the flames stopped at the Temple ; on the north, at Aldersgate, Cripplegate and Coleman Street ; on the east, at Bishopsgate Street, Leadenhall Street, Fenchurch Street, and the Tower Dock ; and on the south, at the water edge of the Thames.

There was consumed by this fire, 400 streets, 13,200 houses, St. Paul's, and 86 churches, six chapels, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, many hospitals, 50 of the Companies' Halls, three of the city gates and four prisons.

According to the most exact computations, the loss amounted to nearly 11 millions sterling. Only seven persons lost their lives.

It has been much doubted whether this awful conflagration occurred by accident or design. Some said it was done by the Catholics, others that the Dutch did it, as they were at that time at war with the English ; and at length one Hubert, a Frenchman, confessed that he was set on to commit this diabolical action by one Peedlow, who solicited him to set fire to the baker's house in Pudding Lane, but all these accounts were looked upon as idle tales, and Hubert was found to be disordered in his mind ; but, however, he was condemned and executed upon his own confession !

The most probable conjecture with respect to this conflagration is, that it was occasioned by the great heat and dryness of that summer, and the houses in that lane being entirely of timber, which possibly might have taken fire from the heat of the sun.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The first exchange was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, who proposed to the city that he would build it at his own expense ; and accordingly the first stone was laid on the 7th of June, 1566, and was finished in 18 months. Queen Elizabeth went to view that great edifice, and being greatly pleased with its grandeur, immediately commanded her heralds to proclaim it by the title of the Royal Exchange. In 1666, it fell a victim to that destructive element which laid so large a portion of the city in ashes. It was rebuilt in the reign of Charles II. in a most magnificent manner at the expense of 78,000*l*. The Royal Exchange was again burnt down in January, 1838, and upon its site the present Exchange is erected.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England is a vast structure, occupying an irregular area of eight acres. Its architectural features are in unison with the nature of the establishment, displaying opulence, strength, and security. The accommodations are numerous and convenient ; consisting of a rotunda, public offices, private apartments, committee rooms, an armoury, library, printing-office, &c.

MANSION HOUSE.

The residence of the Lord Mayor during his year of office, is a large and magnificent pile of building, at the west end of Lombard Street, erected entirely of Portland stone, from designs of the elder Dance.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

This fine building deserves to be visited, as the place where a company of English merchants rule over an empire scarcely inferior in extent and population to any that was ever acquired by the mightiest conquerors of old. This company possesses a valuable collection, chiefly consisting of Eastern curiosities. Open on Saturdays, from 11 to 3. Free.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

This novel and stupendous undertaking was projected by Sir J. Brunel, and is certainly one of the most extraordinary works of its kind ever constructed in this or any other country. It forms a subterraneous road or communication, under the River Thames, from Wapping to Rotherhithe. The length of the Tunnel is 1200 feet. It is brilliantly lighted with gas, and open day and night, at a charge of one penny.

THE DOCKS.

St. Katharine's Docks, below the Tower, are capable of containing nearly 150 vessels, besides craft for loading and unloading.

The London Docks, Wapping, are very extensive, one of the basins being 20 acres in extent, and capable of accommodating 500 ships.

The whole area occupied by the West India Docks and warehouses, is nearly 300 acres.

In the East India Docks, Blackwall, are fitted out the splendid ships trading to China and the East Indies.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

There was a Custom House so long ago as the year 1559, but that being burned down by the fire of 1666, another was erected in 1718. The present one was built in 1814. There is a beautiful terrace fronting the Thames, from which a good view of the numerous steamers and vessels can be obtained.

CORN EXCHANGE.

The Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, is a large plain building, in which the greater part of the sales of corn take place. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, are market days.

GUILDHALL.

This is the civic-hall of the city. It contains some fine

monuments of marble, and two gigantic figures of a Dane and Saxon, commonly called Gog and Magog. The hall is of splendid dimensions, and is used for the purpose of civic dinners and similar festivities. Open daily. Free.

GOLDSMITHS' HALL.

A handsome building, situated in Foster Lane, Cheap-side. The principal front, consists of six Corinthian columns, surmounted by a Corinthian entablature of great beauty carried entirely round the building. The interior is very magnificent, but can only be seen by an order from a member of the corporation.

There are ninety-one corporate bodies, known as the City Companies, of whom about fifty have halls, many of which are noted for their splendour, and others for their antiquity. They may be inspected by an introduction of a member of the corporation.

THE MINT.

A long building in which all the coinage of the United Queendom is executed. It is inaccessible to strangers unless by special introduction.

TEMPLE BAR.

The boundary of the City, at the western termination of Fleet Street, is marked by Temple Bar, consisting of a wide central archway, and a smaller archway at each side for foot passengers. There are doors in the main passage which can be shut at pleasure, but they are practically never closed, except on the occasion of some state ceremonial, when the Lord Mayor affects an act of grace in opening them to royalty. The structure was designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

SAUL'S MUSEUM,

Aldersgate Street. A very interesting Geological exhibition—open on Thursdays at 10 o'clock. Free.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

Situate on an embankment on the river, a little above Westminster Bridge. Its river front extends nearly 1000 feet, and the entire building covers an area of nine acres. It has one tower, called the Victoria, which will be 400 feet high. Towers of less magnitude crown other portions of the buildings. The interior comprises a multitude of apartments for different purposes connected with legislation. The lobbies, halls, and public entrances are adorned with sculptures and other appropriate embellishments. The portion of the building appropriated for the House of Peers may be considered complete—their lordships assembled in it for the first time, April 15, 1847. The appearance of the chamber is magnificent in the extreme. It is 90 feet long, 45 feet high, and the same in breadth; at the south end is the throne, on a dais of three steps, under a superb Gothic canopy. The walls and ceilings are gorgeously decorated; the chamber is lighted by four splendid candelabra and 30 branch lights. There are 12 windows, glazed with stained glass representing Kings and Queens of England. Permission to view may be obtained at the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

This palace was erected on the original site of Buckingham House. On the left are the superb classic mansions of Lord Spencer and the Duke of Sutherland, and other fine buildings which face the Green Park. On the right is Westminster Abbey, and in perspective the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, and beyond them the dome of St. Paul's, and the spires of the city. This palace was commenced in 1825, under the superintendence of Mr. Nash. Owing to the increase of her present majesty's family, the palace was found inconveniently small, when after much discussion, it was agreed that a new wing should be built, and which is now completed.

KENSINGTON PALACE and GARDENS.

This palace when purchased by William III. had only 26 acres of land attached to it; 30 more was bought by Queen Anne, and Caroline (Queen to George II.) encroached on Hyde Park 300 acres more, which now collectively form that pleasing promenade and scene of attraction in summer, Kensington Gardens. George I. resided much at Kensington Palace, which received some material alterations in his reign, but still more during that of his successor, George II., who was the last British monarch who resided there. The garden gates, which are six in number, are open to all respectably dressed persons from sunrise to sunset.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

This ancient palace is built on the site of an hospital for Lepers, which was erected before the Conquest, by some pious citizens of London, and dedicated to St. James; the hospital was continued until the reign of Henry VIII. who seized upon its revenues, pensioned a few persons who were on the establishment, razed the house, and built the present edifice. St. James's Palace was for some time the prison of Charles I. and here his body was brought after his execution, and exhibited for some days to the public. George IV. was born in St. James's Palace, and before he was 12 days old, the public were admitted to see him, when they flocked in such numbers, that the expense, in cake and caudle (which was presented to all visitors) was upwards 40*l.* a day. The most picturesque part of this ancient palace fell a prey to the flames on the night of the 21st of January, 1809, when the whole south-east angle was burnt. Her Majesty continues to hold her levees and drawing-rooms here. The Royal Chapel which is attached, has a choral service on Sundays, when it may be visited by paying a shilling to the door-keeper.

LAMBETH PALACE.

This venerable pile is situated on the south banks of the Thames. It has been the residence of the Primate of England for six centuries and a half, having been originally built by Archbishop Baldwin, in the year 1188. Whether any part of the ancient edifice remains or not seems doubtful, as in the year 1250, it had become so ruinous, that Boniface, then Archbishop, rebuilt the greater part of it, as an expiation for his outrage on the priories of St. Bartholomew. The Lollard's Tower, at the west end of the chapel, remains a lasting memorial of the cruelty of Archbishop Chrichley; it is a small room planked with elm, twelve feet by nine. In the walls there are eight rings and staples, to which the persecuting prelate, who converted his own palace into a dungeon, chained the poor Lollards. This palace contains a fine library which was commenced by Archbishop Bancroft, in 1610, and increased by succeeding prelates to its present extent. It now contains 25,000 volumes, exclusive of between seven and eight hundred volumes of valuable manuscripts. To the honor of the late Dr. C. M. Sutton, it ought to be stated, that he incurred the expense of printing an excellent and copious catalogue of the manuscripts.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Museum was first established in the year 1753, upon the death of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. who bequeathed to the public his large collection of natural history, his great and valuable library, and numerous curiosities, which cost him above 48,000*l.*, at the same time providing that the Parliament would pay his assignees the sum of 20,000*l.* Sir Hans Sloane also appointed persons in trust, on whose application an act was passed for raising 300,000*l.* by lottery; 200,000*l.* of which belonged to the adventurers, 10,000*l.* to purchase Lord Oxford's manuscripts, 20,000*l.* to pay off Sir Hans' executors, and 30,000*l.* the interest of which was for paying the officers' salaries and other expenses of the Museum, and 40,000*l.*

for providing a proper place for containing all these curious collections. The Act 26 Geo. II. directed the purchase of the Harleian MS., and enacted that the Cottonian library, which had been given to the Government for public use in the reign of William III. should, with the above, form one general collection. In 1754, Montague House, Great Russell Street, was purchased by Government as a repository for the whole. This building has been found inadequate to meet the incessant demand for room ; and the arrival of the Egyptian monuments, the Townley marbles, and George IV.'s library set the question at rest, by showing that a new building was necessary. Accordingly a building is now in progress, which will shortly be completed. Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Free.

WESTMINSTER HALL:

This is the largest room in Europe, unsupported by pillars. It was built by William Rufus, in 1098, and enlarged by Richard I., who entertained 10,000 persons within its walls, at a Christmas festival. The length is 380 feet, breadth 72 feet, height 90 to 100 feet. Parliaments have frequently been held here, and in it was held the ancient court of justice in which the king was accustomed to preside in person. It was here the unfortunate Charles I. received sentence of death. In later times the case of Warren Hastings was tried here, and it was the scene of the eventful coronation fete of George IV. Adjoining, on the western side, are the chief courts of law and equity ; these courts, as well as the Hall, are all open to the public.

WHITEHALL.

This building formed a portion of the intended new palace for the Kings of England, designed by Inigo Jones. It is now used as a chapel, wherein service is performed every Sunday.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The Treasury, nearly facing Whitehall, presents a fine front, after that of the Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome.

The Horse Guards, a large stone building, presenting an opening into St. James's Park. A few paces nearer to Charing Cross is

The Admiralty, a large brick building, where the movements and policy of our navy are arranged.

Somerset House, Strand, a noble pile, formerly the palace of the Protector Somerset, and where is now concentrated most of the minor offices of the Government. This magnificent building also accommodates several of the learned societies of London ; and here was established, in 1837, the Government School of Design. The latter may be visited, free, on Mondays.

YORK COLUMN,

Erected to the memory of the late Duke of York, stands at the head of a noble flight of steps, leading from Waterloo Place to St. James's Park.

NELSON COLUMN.

An elegant fluted pillar of granite, with a beautiful Corinthian capital, surmounted with a colossal statue 18 feet high. The column and surrounding square, with the fountains, form a striking feature in the splendid improvements in this part of the metropolis.

EXETER HALL.

This handsome edifice was completed in 1831. The entrance is majestic and of the Corinthian order ; a noble flight of steps leads to the great hall, capable of holding 4,000 persons. In this hall are held many of the religious meetings which take place in the spring of the year.

BATHING HOUSES.

Public Baths have been erected in Orange Street, Leicester Square, in George Street, Euston Square, and in Goulston Square, Whitechapel.

THE PARKS.

Hyde Park is situated at the western extremity of the metropolis, covers 395 acres of ground, abounding in pleasing scenery. Directly opposite the grand entrance from Piccadilly is a colossal statue of Achilles, by Westmacott, raised by the ladies of England in honor of the Duke of Wellington and his brave associates.

The Regent's Park comprises about 360 acres, laid out in lawns, plantations, water, and gardens. The principal part of which is open to the public.

St. James's Park was originally enclosed by Henry VIII. and improved and enlarged by Charles I. since which time it has become one of the principal promenades. In the centre of the park is a large sheet of water, surrounded by pleasing walks through parterres and shrubberies. On the water are numerous varieties of aquatic birds, foreign and domestic, and, on a fine day, the lake and shrubberies present a scene of great animation.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

This gallery was established in 1823, when 40,000*l.* was laid out in paintings, and many more have since been added. Open free.

SOANE'S MUSEUM.

Sir John Soane was by profession an architect, and from a very humble station had risen, by his own merit, to the attainment of wealth and honors. While engaged in the pursuits of his profession, he was gradually accumulating those treasures which are to be met within this museum, at an expense of more than 50,000*l.* The building containing it was built by himself for his own private use; and his pictures, curiosities, and works of art, are contained in 24 rooms, where everything remains in nearly the same state as during his lifetime. In the year 1833, he obtained a special Act of Parliament, for the purpose of bequeathing and endowing this museum for the perpetual use of the public, together with the

building in which he had so fancifully arranged it. Open on Thursdays and Fridays, during April, May and June, when tickets of admission may be had on application at the Museum.

ARCADES.

The Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, is a covered avenue, upwards of 600 feet in length, with elegant little shops on each side, trading in almost every article of fashionable demand. It is lighted by gas, and in an evening presents a brilliant appearance.

The Lowther Arcade, Strand, forms an elegant passage to Adelaide Street. It is 245 feet in length, 20 feet wide, and 35 high. The roof rests upon arches supported on pilasters.

The New Oxford Arcade was opened in Dec. 1850.

THE COLOSSEUM,

Regent's Park, was erected in 1824, by Mr. Burton, and is a beautiful object. It has a Doric portico of large dimensions, and a dome of 126 feet diameter. A Panoramic View, a Museum of Sculpture, Artificial Ruins, Conservatories, &c. Open daily.

DIORAMA,

Regent's Park. This exhibition consists of two views, the painting and mechanical arrangement of which are by Messrs. Bouton and Daguerre. By an ingenious piece of mechanism the room in which the spectator sits, is moved to the pictures; the various shades of light marking day and night, storm and sunshine, are admirably managed. Open daily.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY,

Trafalgar Square, was established in 1768, under charter of Geo. III., was first holden in Pall Mall, and remained for many years at Somerset House. There is a good model gallery, and the students draw also from the living subject.

COURTS OF LAW.

These courts form a handsome range along the west side of Westminster Hall. They comprise the Court of Chancery, the Courts of Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Queen's Bench. All of them are accessible free. The brilliant eloquence of the bar is here exerted during term time, and an hour may be pleasantly employed in attending to the rallies.

LINCOLN'S INN,

Lincoln's Inn, situated to the south of Holborn, and adjoining Chancery Lane, derives its name from Henry de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, who had a stately mansion on this spot, which just before his death, in 1310, he appropriated to the study of the law. It has a handsome chapel, built by Inigo Jones, in which is a tablet to the memory of Spencer Percival. Contiguous to the Hall is the Vice-Chancellor's Court, erected in 1816.

NEW HALL.

This noble building, situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was erected in 1844. It contains a dining hall, 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 54 feet high; and a library capable of containing 30,000 volumes, for the benchers and students. The external walls are of red brick and stone, and the roof, an open timbered one, of the character of those used in the 16th century. A fine terraced walk is formed on the east side of the building, and continued to the northern extremity of the garden.

THE TEMPLE.

The Temple is an irregular pile of buildings, so called from having been anciently the residence of an order, denominated Knights Templars, who settled here in the reign of Henry II. Led by indolence and luxury from the rigid obligations of a religious life, they were suppressed in 1310, when their vast possessions fell to the Knights of St. John, who soon after let the buildings on this spot to students-at-law, and in the possession of that class it has since continued. It is now divided into two societies, called the Inner and Middle Temples, and having the name, in common with other law societies in London, of inns of court. There are two entrances from Fleet Street; that of the Inner Temple opposite the south end of Chancery Lane; and the other, to the Middle Temple, nearer to Temple Bar. The Inner Temple Hall is a small but fine room ornamented with portraits of several of the judges. The Hall of the Middle Temple is spacious and elegant, and has been the scene of many festive meetings. The garden is small, but pleasant and retired; and is said to have been the scene of the first fatal quarrel between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

THE BRIDGES.

The site of the present London Bridge is about 100 feet westward of the old one, which stood in a direct line from Gracechurch Street and Fish Street Hill. The first pile was driven in 1824, and the first stone on the Surrey side was laid in June, 1825; the first stone on the City side was laid Dec. 23, 1827. It was opened by William IV. on the 1st of Aug., 1831. The bridge consists of five very beautiful elliptical arches, the two outwardmost of which are 180 feet in span, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, being the largest elliptical stone arches in existence.

Southwark Bridge was opened in March, 1819, and cost 800,000*l.* It is the most stupendous bridge of similar materials in the world—the weight of the iron alone is 5508 tons. This bridge consists of three immense arches of cast-iron; the span of the centre one is 240 feet. Toll 1*d.*

Blackfriars Bridge was opened in the year 1770, at a cost of 152,840*l.* In the year 1814, during the frost, there was a fair near it upon the Thames, having upon the ice drinking booths, toy stalls, and even printing presses. During the period of the frost, the fair was visited by thousands, and the sight was curious and interesting. When a stranger ascends the bridge, the views of the city which burst upon him on either hand are singularly grand and picturesque. Before him, on the right he beholds the mighty dome of St. Paul's, and beyond it spires and turrets, thickening into a very forest, towards the east; on the left, the lofty terraces of Somerset House, the Adelphi, Westminster Abbey's venerable towers, &c.

Waterloo Bridge was begun in 1811, and opened on the 18th of June, 1817. It cost a sum considerably above 1000,000*l.* besides a loan from Government of 60,000*l.* on mortgage of the tolls. This bridge consists of nine arches, each of 120 feet span, the piers are 20 feet thick, and each stands upon a platform based on 320 piles. Toll $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Hungerford Bridge is situated midway between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges, and communicating between York Road and Charing Cross. It is a suspension bridge consisting of four broad chains. The total weight of the chains, consisting of 2,600 links, is 715 tons. It cost 106,000*l.* building. Toll $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Westminster Bridge appears at the present time in a very dilapidated condition. It will, doubtless, ere long be removed to make way for a structure more befitting the proximity of the magnificent palace of parliament. It was begun in 1738, finished in 1750, and cost 389,500*l.*

Vauxhall Bridge, which is formed of cast iron, was opened in 1816. It consists of nine arches, of about 80 feet span, and is raised upon stone piers 14 feet wide. Toll 1*d.*

Battersea Bridge, situated between Vauxhall and Hammersmith Bridges, is a wooden structure. Toll $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Hammersmith Suspension Bridge is a pretty object, and to those who have not seen it, it will excite perhaps wonder as well as delight. It is 882 feet long, and cost 80,000*l*. Toll $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CHURCHES.

The number of Churches and Chapels in the metropolis are very great, the following are among the most remarkable for their architectural beauty, antiquity, &c.:—

St. Martin's in the Fields, Charing Cross, has long been an object of interest to the lovers of architectural beauty.

St. Margaret's, Westminster, was erected by Edward the Confessor, in 1061, and rebuilt in the reign of Edward I. Sir Walter Raleigh was buried in this church.

The Temple Church, Fleet Street, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, built in 1185. It is one of the most remarkable churches in England, and contains the tombs of several crusaders who were buried here.

St. Saviour's, Southwark, formerly belonged to a priory, founded before the conquest.

St. Bride's, Fleet Street, was built under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, and is remarkable for the beauty of its spire, which is almost incomparable.

St. Pancras New Church, Euston Square, is built after the famous Temple of Erechtheion, at Athens, and is one of the most attractive specimens of modern architecture.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. The principal ornament of this church is its steeple, which is upwards of 200 feet in height, surmounted by a vane in the form of a dragon. The consecration of the Bishops of London take place here.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook. One of Wren's master pieces; the extreme simplicity and beauty of the interior are the admiration of all beholders.

Christ Church, Newgate Street, erected in 1687, by Sir Christopher Wren, is a beautiful and spacious building.

MARKETS.

The principal markets of London worth visiting are—

Covent Garden, for fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Smithfield, for cattle, sheep, &c. The average number of cattle, &c. brought here annually is, sheep and lambs 1,450,000, calves 25,000, pigs 35,000, oxen 185,000. Market days, Monday and Friday.

Newgate and Leadenhall, for meat and poultry.

Billingsgate, for fish. The fishing smacks moor alongside the market where they dispose of their cargoes. The business of this market is generally commenced and terminated early in the morning.

THEATRES.

Her Majesty's Theatre (the Italian Opera) is situated at the bottom of the Haymarket.

The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden Theatre, Bow Street.

Drury Lane Theatre, Bridges Street, Covent Garden.

Haymarket Theatre, nearly opposite Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Princess's Theatre, nearly opposite the Pantheon, Oxford Street.

St. James's Theatre, (French Plays) King's Street, St. James's Square.

The Royal Lyceum Theatre, Wellington Street, Strand.

The Adelphi Theatre, Strand.

Royal Olympic Theatre, Wych Street, Strand.

The Strand Theatre, a few doors east from Somerset House.

Sadler's Wells Theatre, New River Head, St. John's Street Road.

The Queen's Theatre, Tottenham Street, Fitzroy Square,

Marylebone Theatre, Church Street, Portman Market.

The City of London Theatre, Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate.

The Royal Standard Theatre, opposite the Terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway.

The Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel Road, nearly opposite the London Hospital.

Royal Surrey Theatre, St George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, nearly opposite the Obelisk.

Victoria Theatre, Waterloo Road, Lambeth.

Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster Road.

Grecian Saloon, City Road.

The Britannia, High Street, Hoxton Old Town.

The Effingham Saloon, Whitechapel Road.

The Albert Saloon, City Road.

The Bower Saloon, Stangate, Lambeth.

There are many other Saloons of minor importance in the metropolis, at which Dramatic Entertainments are given nightly.

GARDENS.

For upwards of a century and a half, Vauxhall Gardens, which are situated on the Surrey side of Vauxhall Bridge, have continued to be a favorite place of public amusement. The entertainments consist of Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, Horsemanship, Balloon Ascents, Ballets, Rope Dancing, and Panoramas, terminating with a display of Fireworks.

Cremorne Gardens are situated on the north bank of the Thames, just above Battersea Bridge. During the summer months there are a series of amusements of a similar character to those presented at Vauxhall.

The Surrey Zoological Gardens were first opened in the year 1831, by Mr. Cross, for the reception of his extensive menagerie, when Exeter Change was pulled down. The grounds are about 13 acres in extent, and are very tastefully laid out. During the summer evenings, Concerts, Panoramic exhibitions, with a display of Fireworks at dusk, have proved highly attractive.

The Regent's Park Zoological Gardens are probably the most delightful lounge in the metropolis. Equally suited to the amusement of the young and the old, the cheerful and the melancholy, the ignorant and the learned, all are here sure of enjoyment, and it will be strange indeed if instruction, in some shape or other does not follow. Open daily from 10 till dusk.

The Botanical Garden, Chelsea, was established in 1676, by the Company of Apothecaries, as a Physic Garden. It is nearly square, and covers about two acres of ground; the southern side being bounded by the river, and northern by the main street of Chelsea, the whole being surrounded by a lofty wall. Admission, by tickets, to be obtained at Apothecaries' Hall, or through the intervention of members of that body.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, are about 18 acres in extent. The Royal Botanical Society was incorporated in 1839, for the promotion of botany in all its branches, and its application to medicine, arts, and manufactures; also for the promotion of extensive botanical and ornamental gardens, within the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. Three exhibitions are held annually in May, June, and July.

Kew Gardens are open to the Public on Sundays and Thursdays from 12 to sunset, from Midsummer to Michaelmas.

The Temple Gardens are open every evening, from six till dusk, during the months of June, July and August; and from eight in the morning till dusk throughout the year.

BAZAARS.

The Pantheon, Oxford Street, is one of the most superb Bazaars in London. The ground floor, in front of Oxford Street, is disposed in vestibules, enriched with sculpture, and contains a magnificent staircase, leading to the rooms above, which are appropriated to paintings and other works of art. A corridor on one side leads into the great hall of the bazaar, which is divided into three parts; the whole of these floors are tastefully arranged with counters, for the purposes of this establishment; at the end of the hall, the way lies through a saloon to the conservatory and aviary, containing a splendid fountain; the conservatory is the entrance from Great Malborough Street.

The Soho Bazaar, Soho Square, was originally formed by Mr. Trotter, an army contractor, for the purpose of affording females an opportunity of trading on a small capital. It consists of an extensive ground floor and upper rooms, hung with cloth and intersected by mahogany counters, &c.

The Lowther Bazaar is situated in the Strand, opposite the Lowther Arcade. It is fitted up with magic caves, scenes, &c.

The Portman Bazaar was originally established by Mr. Maberly, upon a great scale, as a horse bazaar, but it is at present much diminished in extent, and is principally confined to retail dealers in millinery, perfumery, cutlery, jewellery, toys, &c.

The Pantechnicon, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, is a fine establishment, principally for the sale of works of art; there are, however, furniture galleries, handsome shops, auction rooms, warehouses, and a very extensive apartment filled with carriages, and harness of every description.

STEAMERS.

Edinburgh—from St. Katharine's Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 night.

Yarmouth and Norwich—from London Bridge, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Newcastle—from Hore's Steam Wharf, Wapping, every Saturday evening at 8.

Hull—from London Bridge Wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8.

Margate and Herne Bay—from London Bridge, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 10.

Gravesend, Southend and Sheerness—from Hungerford Pier, Temple Pier, and London Bridge, every day, calling at Rosherville, Erith and North Woolwich

Boats run from London Bridge (City side) from 9 a. m. till dusk, every quarter of an hour, calling at Blackfriars, Temple, Adelphi, Westminster, Vauxhall Bridge, Nine Elms and Chelsea.

Iron Boats from London Bridge to the Adelphi Pier, from 9 a. m. till dusk, every ten minutes.

Boats from London Bridge, from 9 a. m. till dusk, every five minutes, calling at Hungerford, Westminster (Surrey side.)

Greenwich and *Woolwich* Boats from London Bridge every quarter of an hour, from half-past 8 a.m. till dusk.

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Hamburg—Every Tuesday and Friday evening.

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Antwerp, *Brussels*, and the *Rhine*—Every Thursday at 9 in the morning.

Ostend and *Brussels*—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning

Havre—Every Thursday and Sunday, at 8 in the morning.

Boulogne—from London Bridge Wharf, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

Calais—Every Thursday and Sunday morning.

Jersey and *Guernsey*—from the Custom House Quay. every Friday.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

London and North-Western, Euston Square

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South-Western, Waterloo Station.

Eastern Counties, Shoreditch.

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Greenwich, Gravesend, &c. London Bridge.

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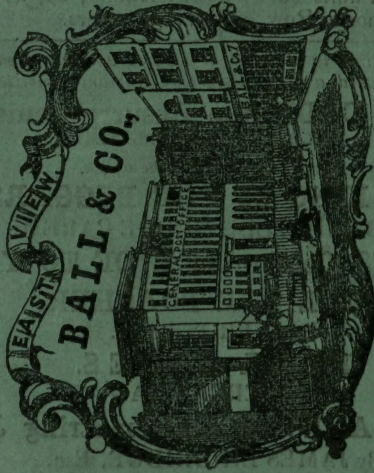
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